famous by the musical comedy of that name. The Sulus are Moros living in the Sulu Archipelago in the Philippine Islands. The Sultan of Sulu is a man of flesh and blood who, with American and Filipino consent, holds court like any potentate.

Prior to the advent of the Americans, the Sultan of Sulu had been an independent sovereign. The Sultan was an absolute and hereditary monarch whose word was law in temporal and spiritual matters. At its height, his power extended throughout the Sulu Archipelago and to parts of Basilan and Palawan Islands in the Philippines and to North Borneo in Borneo*

His Highness Padukfca Mahasari Manulana Hadji Mohammad Jamalul Kiram II, Sultan of Sulu of the present, is not the Sultan of Sulu of yester-years. Nevertheless, although he does not possess a tithe of his former influence, he is still an important and colorful figure. General Bates made a so-called treaty with Hadji Butu representing the Sultan in 1899, an arrangement later abrogated for cause, and Frank W. Carpenter, Governor of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, concluded an agreement with the Sultan in 1915. Through this latter arrangement the Sultan renounced all temporal power, and in return was recognized as the religious head of Mohammedanism in Sulu *$* he also received a grant of land and a life pension. Recently the Sultan was an appointive member of the Philippine Senate, but there, due to differences of language and training, .he led a dreary existence.

It should be repeated that the Sultan of Sulu is officially recognized as the spiritual head of the Mohammedan Church in the Sulu Archipelago and nominally he is such. His is a dynasty which goes back to Mohammed with a genealogy of fully five hundred years. He has made an attempt to keep alive a show of petty royalty. The material wants of the Sultan are fairly well provided for by his government allowance, payments for various services by his subjects, and the